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Sept. 9, 1857—17.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
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PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
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They have also established a General Agency for the
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Investigate Land, Investigate Titles, buy and sell
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country is offered.

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the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in
the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time they have been in close communication with
the Courts of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-
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upon due inspection of the premises, and will buy and
sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation
of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can
find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of
Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

March 11, 1857—17.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

Dec. 7, 1856—17.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.

Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,

Partners in the

PRACTICE OF LAW,

Will attend to all business in the Courts of Kentucky
which have sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel
or transact business.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—17.

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WILL an income of \$1,000 to \$24 to \$36 per cent
upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota
has no usury law) and make investments in city or
country property to the best advantage.
The best Kentucky references given if required. Cor-
respondence solicited.

Jan. 7, 1857—17.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and
particularly the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confided to him will meet with prompt
attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
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BENJAMIN MONROE.

JAMES MONROE

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the central Kentucky, and the investigation of
claims in Kentucky, etc., and the investigation of
titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents
and others. [April 9, 1856—17.]

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, and all Courts of
Appeals in the State, and will attend to the collection of
debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his
attention on the same day received, and will be prompt
and accurate, and will keep a record of all his
affairs. And having the desire to have all his
briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed,
and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the
lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how
his duty has been performed.

As Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-
knowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be
used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House
Nov. 19, 1856—17.

S. T. WALL.

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WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, Opposite South End City Hall—
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,
at Frankfort.

May 5, 1852—17.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL respectfully inform her friends and the pub-
lic that she has on hand a large and fashionable as-
sortment of

Bonnets, Caps,

\$50,000

WORTH OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT

PRIME COST!

CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO.,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Owing to the limitation of their partnership to the first
day of January next, will offer their entire stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

AT COST FOR CASH!

Or to their regular customers on account, to the first of
January next, consisting in part of the following Goods:

75 Patterns Flounced Bayadere and Side Striped Silk
Dresses;

125 Patterns Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Dresses;
Chintz Calicoes, Ginghams and other Dress Goods.

EMBROIDERIES.

30 Sets Valances and English Thread Laces, new
and beautiful.

35 Sets Cambrian and Swiss Embroideries, new de-
signs.

Collars, Sleeves and Bands separately.

LINEN GOODS.

100 pieces Richardson's Irish Linens, our own im-
portation, cheap and well all Linen.

Table Linen, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins.

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Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Cassinettes;

CLOAKS, MANTLES & SHAWLS.

Velvet Cloaks and Mantles, Embroidered and Plain.

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Chenille, Brocade and Woollen Shawls & Scarfs;

WEDDING, PARTY AND DINING
GOODS.

30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flounced;

Embroideered & Striped for Weddings & Parties.

15 Patterns White and Colored Tulle, Crepe and Mus-
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DRESSES VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP,

With a very large assortment of all kinds of STAPLE
AND FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends and
customers to sell them as above and cheaper than ever
sold in the Western country.

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Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,
Frankfort, KY.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL
find at my establishment, the most desir-
able selection of Men and Boys' fashions.

Clothing and Furnishing
Goods,

SHIRTS, HOISERY, UNDER GARMENTS,
GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Ever exhibited in this city.

My Goods have been selected with great care, and
prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or
cheaper than any other house in the city.

My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never exceeded,
and will have the special attention of parents to this de-
partment.

An examination of my stock is respectively solicited,
as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats,
Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every kind
of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article
to suit among my stock.

CHARLES B. GETZ,
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.
Oct. 16, 1857—17

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. SUDDUTH offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to invite the ministers of the gospel resident in Frankfort to open the Senate each morning with prayer.

The usual messages having been interchanged between the Senate and House of Representatives, that the two Houses were organized, Messrs. WALTON, ANDREWS and MALLORY were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the House of Representatives' committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication he may wish to make. The committee having performed the duty, reported that the Governor informed them that he would send a message in writing immediately.

Mr. READ offered a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ *pagers* for the Senate, to distribute documents, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. PORTER offered a resolution allowing G. W. Lewis and Ben J. MONROE seats within the bar of the Senate as Reporters for the "Commonwealth" and "Yeoman," which was adopted.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The message of the Governor was delivered by Hon. M. Brown, Secretary of State, and was read to the Senate.

Mr. GILLIS offered a resolution ordering two hundred copies of the message to be printed for each member of the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN moved to strike out two hundred and insert one hundred.

Mr. WALTON moved that three hundred copies be inserted.

Mr. MARTIN demanded the yeas and nays. The vote being taken were yeas 19 nays 19, lost by the vote.

Mr. MARTIN's motion was then negatived, and Mr. GILLIS' resolution adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. SUDDUTH—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bath county: referred to select committee.

Mr. FISK—a bill to incorporate Naomi Lodge, I. O. O. F.: select committee.

Mr. TAYLOR—a bill to amend the act establishing quarterly courts: select committee.

Mr. FISK—a bill to charter German Gymnasium Association of Covington: select committee.

Mr. ANDREWS—a bill in relation to the salaries of public officers: select committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill for benefit of the sheriffs of Graves, Hickman and Fulton: select committee.

Mr. WRIGHT—a bill for benefit of J. D. Mannen: select committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill to amend charter of Paducah: select committee.

Same—a bill to amend act creating equity and criminal court of 1st district: select committee.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill exempting the Sheriff from payment of tolls on turnpikes: select committee.

Mr. SMITH—a bill to change the time of Court of Claims in Henry county: select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to amend the charter of Louisville and Portland Canal Company: select committee.

Mr. READ—a bill to charter the Paroquet Springs Company: select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to amend the law regulating voluntary assignments: Judiciary committee.

Mr. GRUNDY—a bill regulating the time of Justice courts in Washington county: select committee.

Mr. RUST—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Greenup county: select committee.

Mr. SUDDUTH—a bill to amend the law in relation to gambling with free negroes and slaves: Judiciary committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill to change a road in McCracken county: select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to change the law in relation to attachments: Judiciary committee.

Mr. WALKER—a bill to repeal the act establishing the Normal School at Lexington: select committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HARRISON.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Senator BLEDSOE, announcing that the Senate had completed its organization, and was ready to proceed with legislative business.

ABSENTEES APPEARED.

Messrs. DUNCAN from the city of Louisville, and CHENAULT from the county of Madison, appeared, were duly qualified and took their seats.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Mr. BARBEE, a committee composed of Messrs. BARBEE and LINSEY were appointed to inform the Senate that this House was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, a committee was appointed, to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was fully organized, prepared for the transaction of business, and ready to receive any communication, by way of message, he wished to make.

This committee, composed of Messrs. RICHARDSON, KELSEY, MACHEN, GOODLUE, and JESSEE retired, and after a few minutes absence reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the Governor would communicate with the General Assembly, by message, forthwith.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message, in writing, from the Governor was presented by Hon. MASON BROWN, Secretary of State, which was read by the Clerk.

(See Governor's Message.)

Mr. A. H. TALBOTT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Public Printer forthwith print 4000 copies of the Governor's Message for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. HUSTON proposed to amend by striking out "4000 copies" and insert "100 copies for each member," which amendment Mr. TALBOTT accepted.

Mr. GRAY proposed to amend the resolution by striking out "100" and inserting "200," which amendment the House rejected.

The question recurring upon the original resolution as amended by consent, it was adopted.

PETITIONS.

Mr. HUSTON presented the petition of the President, Directors & Co. of the Winchester and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road Co: received and referred to Messrs. Huston, Johnson and Daniel.

Mr. BURNS presented the petition of Daniel Raney, of Johnson county, praying to be allowed to keep a restaurant in Johnson county: received and referred to Messrs. Burns, Roberts and Hensley.

Also, the petition of John W. Burnett, of Floyd county, to be allowed to keep a restaurant in Floyd county: received and referred to Messrs. White, Patton and Bruce.

And then the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company is said to have declined an offer of \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 for the lands granted by Congress to that work.

Riot of Erie Railroad Men—Six Hundred Men under Arms.

[From the New York Times of Dec. 5.]

A large number of laborers are employed by the Erie Railroad Company, at their freight terminus, on the Hudson, at Piermont, to unload barges and handle the freight which is received at that point. About 200 men are employed there the year round, except the coldest part of winter when the ice obstructs navigation, and prevents the passage of their freight boats up the North River. Following the lead of other large establishments, the Superintendent last week announced to the laborers that their wages, after the 1st of December, would be reduced from \$1 to 75 cents per day. This announcement was the signal for a general murmur of discontent throughout the ranks of the laborers, and who after consultation together, notified the Superintendent that they would not work at the reduced rate, alleging that the increased expense of living and presence of a cold winter made it impossible for them to feed and clothe themselves and their families upon six shillings per day.

After parleying with the men for a time, they were finally all discharged, and notified that others would be hired in the city to take their places. But determined not to be ousted in this manner, the discharged resolved that they would resist unto death the employment of any gang at the reduced rates. Heedless of their threats, however, the Superintendent came to the city and hired two hundred laborers, who were got together and sent up to Piermont, on Thursday. They found upon their arrival the whole place up in arms and ready to give them a warm reception. They attempted to land, but were warned off, being placed alongside the dock by the steamboat there was no alternative but to land and vindicate their claim to hold the place against the rebels.

Cabs, stones and missiles of all kinds were now put in requisition, and the invading and repelling forces were joined in a fierce contest. The newcomers were seized and pitched into the dock; they were then pummeled with shillelaghs and fists until they were obliged to beat a retreat. They entrenched themselves on board the boat, put their wounded under the care of the surgeon, "the cook" and waited for the steamer to carry them back to the city.

When they arrived here, and reported the state of affairs at Piermont, the Agent of the Company immediately applied to the Superintendent of Police for advice and assistance. He represented that the Sheriff, with a posse was on the ground at Piermont, but without further assistance was wholly powerless to manage the strikers.

The Superintendent informed him that as the disturbed district was outside of his jurisdiction he could not render the direct aid of his force, but still would offer them the privilege of volunteering to the number of 25 men. They were apportioned in the following manner:

The Second, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Precincts might each furnish five men. The number was very soon made up from the most resolute and daring in the respective Precincts, and each armed with his club, a Colt's revolver, and a full police uniform reported himself for duty. They chose a leader from their own number. All things being now ready, about 4 o'clock, last evening, the two hundred laborers, escorted by the policemen, went on board the Erie Railroad boat, and departed for the scene of disturbance.

It was announced that the insurgents had armed themselves with muskets, and had planted a cannon upon the dock, threatening if the rebels attempted to land, they would sink the steamer. Thus matters stood at the departure of the boat. The Superintendent of the railroad accompanied his men, and expressed the determination to put down the revolt, and set his new men to work. A serious collision is expected.

LATEST.

TWELVE O'CLOCK MIDNIGHT.—The President of the Erie Railway Company received despatches up to a late hour from Piermont. The steamer containing the workmen and police force, arrived opposite the landing at Piermont shortly after dark. They found about six hundred men under arms, and the place converted into a fortress. A brass six pounder was planted upon the landing ready to be used against the steamboat and her party, which were warned not to approach. The leaders declared their willingness to go to work, but were determined to resist to the death the landing of any person to supersede them.

The steamer was accordingly removed to a safe distance from the town and anchored to await the events of the morning. The policemen occupy the cabin of the boat, are well provided with the comforts of life and intend to stay easy. Their action in the morning will depend upon the orders received from head quarters. It is claimed that under the law organizing the Metropolitan Police force, their field of operations is only bounded by the State, and that they can be moved to any point to assist in protecting the peace, or putting down insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

House.—On motion of Mr. Clingman, the rules of the last House were adopted, unless otherwise ordered, with a proviso to the 23d rule, viz.

That whenever any committee shall have occupied the morning hour for two days, it shall not be in order for such committee to report further until the other committees shall have been called in turn. Mr. C., alluded to the fact that the committee on public lands had for several sessions monopolized the morning hour, compelling the other committees to rely on the courtesy of the House to make their reports.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House, receiving the same number of votes as Mr. Orr received for Speaker. Mr. Globes was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Hackney, Doorkeeper. Mr. Clusky was declared Postmaster by resolution.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suspension of all bank notes as currency, or of bank notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars as a circulating medium in the District of Columbia.

The above correspondence was submitted by Mr. Faulkner. Mr. Clements said that when the position was made he referred the individual to the act of Congress providing penalties against persons making approaches to members of Congress for corrupt purposes. The man was in his power, but, for the sake of his family, he would not expose him. The correspondence having been read, a vote was taken for the nomination of printer ensued. Mr. Houston withdrew the name of Mr. Banks, and proposed that of Mr. Stedman, in charge of the Capitol extension. The whole number of jets employed in the lighting is forty thousand. The quantity of pipe used (in the skylight alone) is nearly three-quarters of a mile in extent. We learn that the lighting arrangements were manufactured by Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia, and that the work of fitting this extensive apparatus throughout the entire building, together with the water pipes, &c., has been executed by J. W. Thompson & Bros., of this city, to whom it is highly creditable, to say the least.—*Nat. Int.*

COURT MARTIAL OF COL. SUMNER.—The St. Louis Republican has the following:

It will be recollect that Col. E. V. Sumner, of the First Cavalry, has recently been on trial at a general court martial held at Ft. Leavenworth. Although the rendition of the court has not yet been officially promulgated, yet we learn from a reliable source that he has been suspended from rank and pay for the period of four months, and to be reprimanded by the General in Chief. We also understand that the Commanding General (Gen. Scott) has confirmed the sentence of the court, but has remitted the penalty.

The charges on which Colonel Sumner was tried were preferred by Major George Deas, Assistant Adjutant General. In this connection we will state there is a rumor that in the trial of this case a difficulty arose, the precise nature of which we are not yet advised, between Col. Sumner and General Harney, the former objecting to the latter sitting as president of the court, and it is hinted that Col. Sumner will in consequence charge his services to Major Deas and General Harney.

From the time Mr. Muir first came to the bar he gave evidence of talent and industry seldom equaled in so young a man, and rose so rapidly into notice as clearly to indicate his future success in his profession. Six years ago in December, 1851, Mr. Muir and his partner removed to Louisville, since when we can safely assert that no man in the city has made more rapid strides towards eminence in his profession than Mr. Muir. He is, without distinction of party, justly esteemed one of the best lawyers of his age in the West, and has attracted as much of the confidence and respect of the profession to which he belongs as any man of our acquaintance, and his opinions as a lawyer are held by all the members of the bar in the very highest esteem.

Mr. Muir is remarkable for the clearness of his views and the promptitude with which he comes to his conclusion on all legal questions; the soundness and impartiality of his mind are qualities that evidently fit him for the office to which he aspires, but more than all the strict morality and integrity of his whole life must strongly recommend him to the support and confidence of all who esteem these qualities in the judge or in the jury.

In August last Mr. Muir was elected to represent the Ninth and Eighth Wards of this city in the present General Assembly of the State, and is now at his post in the discharge of the duties of that office.

THE DOCTRINE AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington Union, in defending the action of the Kansas Convention in submitting only the Slave-clause of the new Constitution to a vote of the people, declares that "the great doctrine of popular sovereignty was engraven upon the Democratic creed with exclusive reference to the question of slavery."

So then, says the St. Louis Evening News, Democracy, as expounded at Washington, means that while the people are graciously allowed the right of deciding the question of slavery, for themselves, they *shan't* have the privilege of deciding other i. titutions, for themselves. The people of Kansas may say whether they will have negroes or not, but all their other institutions, systems and usages are to be determined by a "higher power." This is the Democracy that prevails in the White House, the Washington Union office, and the other organ offices throughout the land.

MURDER OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AT LIMA.—A late London paper announces on the authority of advices from Peru, that one of the accomplices in the assassination of Mr. Sullivan, the English minister at Lima, has been apprehended and placed in custody. It is stated that he is an Equatorian—Dias de la Verola—a celebrated robber and assassin—and has been identified by one of Mr. Sullivan's servants, as the person who was in the passage at the time of the murder.

COQUETTE.—A human wasp that tries to pass itself off as a bee.

FRESH SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH.—A few packages, just received and for sale by the barrel. W. A. GAINES.

From the St. Louis News.

The Political Revolution.

The Missouri Compromise, the sacred work of former patriots, was repealed, in letter to the citizens of the proposed new Territory of Kansas choose their own State institutions, which it was contended the Missouri Compromise did not permit, on one subject at least. The nation was needlessly convulsed, but the Democracy was repealed.

Now, what is the result? Are the citizens of Kansas permitted to choose their own government? Notoriously, not. A State Constitution is about to be forced on them, without their having the privilege of voting for or against it! And the President of the United States and his Cabinet—the heads of the great Democratic party—approve and sustain the outrage.

Thus does Democracy commit suicide in the face of the nation. It betrays its professions—it belies its principles—and stands a confessed tyrant, before the eyes of the world. The great man of the American Democracy, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, the only man who could be found with the courage and ability to vindicate and accomplish the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, now openly assails this grand fraud upon the principles of his Nebraska bill. This renders Douglas hostile to the National Administration. He was fondly styled the "Little Giant," by his party, in times past. He is the giant of his party, and he can crush the Administration.

But Douglas will not be alone in his position. Every statesman of ambition hopes, in this country, to be elected to the House, and the schism between members and friends pleasant.

House.—In the House the two hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names. A quorum thus ascertained being present the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, new members, took their seats.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President pro tem. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., was chosen and returned thanks, and the usual resolutions were adopted to inform the House and the President of the United States of the organization.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed the President's nomination of Geo. W. Bowman, editor of the Bedford Gazette, as

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—variably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

Governor's Message.

On yesterday Governor Morehead's message was read to both branches of the Legislature, and gave general satisfaction to all who heard or have read it. We have not yet had time to notice it as such a document deserves, but will in a short time review it at greater length than we have as yet been able to do. As a State Paper it merits the attention and applause of all the citizens of the Commonwealth. On business and financial matters clear, and concise; in the relation of facts brief but explicit; sound in doctrine and forcible in its enunciation; and abounding in suggestions on various subjects of the utmost importance to the Commonwealth—it has not been surpassed and has seldom been equaled in point of statesmanlike ability by similar documents from any of his predecessors in office. We only hope that the Legislature may be imbued with the conservatism of his ideas, and that they will act upon his valuable advice.

Usury Laws.

In a recent number of our paper, "a Taxpayer," has brought to our notice the subject of *conventional interest*, as one on which the Legislature should be urged to take immediate action. We beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject. If we understand him, he means that, although a legal rate of interest, say 6 per cent., is established to govern the action of executors, guardians, &c., and all contracts in which no interest or legal interest (meaning 6 per cent.) is specified, yet, if parties contract for a higher rate of interest, the law should enforce the performance of the contract. That is, the law should force a man to pay the interest he has expressly bargained to pay. Certain it is, that money will go to the places where the highest interest is enforced by law, just as other articles will seek the market where the highest prices are paid for them. Because, money is not only a medium facilitating the exchange of commodities, but a thing of intrinsic value, and, therefore, an article of commerce, the price of which is affected by the fluctuation of demand and supply, like that of other articles which are bought and sold. When it is abundant its exchangeable value falls, when it is scarce its exchangeable value rises. A horse that a few months ago would bring \$200 will not now bring \$150, and so of other articles; and it is just as true to say money has risen, as that horses have fallen. Money is scarce, and, therefore, its exchangeable or commercial value has risen. Many persons in Spain whose income was derived from a fixed rate of interest on money were ruined by the discovery of Columbus. So great was the influx of gold and silver into Spain that it took four dollars to buy what one would buy before. If, then, the exchangeable value of money is fixed, while the exchangeable value of other articles is continually fluctuating, great mischief is done.

Is there not as much reason, then, to fix by law the price of other articles of commerce as that of gold and silver? What would the farmer say to fixing by law the prices of his horses, cattle, grain, &c., or the merchant of his goods sold on time? They would say that it would be unjust. Their charges would be true. And so it is of the man who has gold and silver to sell on time. His price is fixed by law, and, therefore, he carries it out of the Commonwealth to a better market—not better than exists at home—but better than the law allows him to profit by. It forbids him to sell at the market value. And this must ever be the course of trade when a higher rate of conventional interest is allowed in conterminous States and enforced by law. Gold and silver in bars before they are coined are not money, yet, they have an exchangeable, because they have an intrinsic value, and they have been selected by civilized nations as a medium of exchanges, and certain weights of them have been stamped and named, not because their exchangeable value is invariable and fixed, but because these metals possess other qualities adapted to perform the function of facilitating exchanges. They are not subject to rust, do not quickly wear away, are of known specific gravities, and are not bulky. They are more easily transported than most other commodities which are exchanged. Hence their intermediation is very convenient. But despotic power has often most unjustly abused it by fixing a value on them by law.

Tricks have been played upon currency as well as upon travelers—tricks of a very sly character. Fixation of value and legal alteration have disturbed the natural relations of supply and demand and have produced most unjust and ruinous consequences. Edward the IV of England coined 270 pennies out of one pound of silver and fixed their value, defrauding the creditors of the crown of about one tenth of their property, and all other creditors were equally defrauded by being compelled to receive payment in money of a less *fixed* value than that which they had lent. It produced a general rise in the price of all commodities, and the poor were generally distressed by the enhancement of prices of the necessities of life. This royal knave afterwards made 300 pennies out of one pound weight of silver. 240 pennies, or 20 shillings, once weighed one pound troy. Hence, in the arithmetics, we have a recorded lie, that 20 shillings make a pound—that fixed pound now weighs less than four ounces.

In the time of Charlemagne in France, the French pound, (livre), weighed 12 ounces, or a real pound troy. Philip the I and Philip of Valois, diminished the weight of the livre and livre. Successive sovereign legislators, keeping the value (nominal of course) fixed, went on reducing the weight of the coins 'till the French livre is not worth *eleven pence* sterling.

In the United States the weight of the coins and the quantity of alloy is regulated by law. Suppose their weight was diminished or the quantity of alloy increased so as to diminish their intrinsic value, every commodity bought with them would rise, sold for present or future payment, except accumulated capital in the form of money sold on time. That could not follow the natural

law of supply and demand, because its price is limited by law here in Kentucky, and it could only be bought and sold at a higher price than that paid by law by some evasion of law.

But that is hazardous to the seller, and, therefore, he must be paid for the hazard, and this makes the price of money dearer to the buyer, (borrower). The limitations of the price of money then, instead of benefiting the buyer, injures him by forcing him to give a higher price than the existing commercial value. Those sellers, then, who will not incur the risk of evasion, and those who will not evade for conscience sake, carry their money out of the Commonwealth to sell it on time (i.e. lend it.)

We need not say a word of the great loss to the Commonwealth from the exportation of so much capital, and of the still greater loss from the want of that increase of wealth which would be produced by its application at home. They are too obvious to need remark, and we will only add, that fixing a price or value on any man's property, except when it is taken for public use, does not seem to be in accordance with the genius of our republican institutions; still less does it harmonize with the basic idea of sound political economy that individuals can manage their own concerns to greater advantage than legislators can do it for them.

"Speaker's" suggestion is a good one, and should be acted on by the Legislature, even should they limit the rate of conventional interest to that of the neighboring States, putting Kentucky on a par with them.

JNO. Q. A. KING.—The election of this gentleman to the Speakership of the Senate gives universal satisfaction to the American members.—The Democrats had cherished an ill founded hope that some of the American Senators might be kept away by sickness or business, but fortunately those hopes have been bitterly disappointed, and the pleasing vision of official position and honor has vanished from the longing gaze of several Democratic aspirants. The selections on the part of the Americans have been uniformly judicious, but in no case more so than in that of Mr. King. There are a number of staunch Americans in the Senate who were in every way qualified to fill the position with honor to themselves and satisfaction to the Senate, but all have cheerfully acquiesced in the election of Mr. King.—The legislative experience of this gentleman, his blandness of manner and a certain natural dignity of deportment, render him peculiarly fitted for the responsible position of presiding officer over so august a body as the Kentucky Senate. We clip the following merited compliment to Mr. King from the Louisville *Journal*:

In the Senate, the Americans elected all the offices. We congratulate the members of the Senate on the election of Jno. Q. A. King, as their President. He is peculiarly well fitted for the position. He has had sufficient experience to become quite familiar with the routine of parliamentary proceedings, and presides with dignity and gracefulness. To a winning and agreeable manner he adds the promptness and energy and decision of character so necessary in the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly.

Among the most promising young members of the House of Representatives, our friend JAMES S. JACKSON, of Christian, takes the front rank. There was perhaps a deeper interest felt in this city in his race than in that of any other candidate, and a most gallant race it was. His success over every means which could be brought to bear against him, was hailed with acclamations at the Capital by his numerous personal friends, and no one of all the members will be more cordially and heartily welcomed by our citizens. His genial social qualities endear him to many persons, while his talents will render him a prominent member of the body in which he serves. After the declination of the American nomination by Gen. Huston, Captain Jackson received the cordial and unanimous support of his party. This was no more than due to him on account of his gallant struggle and unflinching devotion to American principles. We only wish that it had been in the power of his fellow Americans to place him in the position which his talents and popularity so justly merit.

Some of the Democratic papers in the West have had the boldness to denounce Mayor Wood, the late Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, but at the same time declare that his defeat was not the defeat of the Democratic party in the great metropolis. He was the regular Democratic nominee, and the Washington Union did everything in its power by threats, and boasters, and denunciations to procure his election. Here is the emphatic and most unfortunate admission of the Administration organ:

Mayor Wood was renominated and became the Democratic standard-bearer for the campaign. Through him the battle with the enemies of the Democracy was to be fought. Everything looked well and promising for the repeal of the obnoxious statutes, as well as his re-election, when, lo! a few Democrats, Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, combine in bringing forward a candidate selected because his name gave satisfaction to both, and gave hope of his election over the declination of the American nomination by Gen. Huston, Captain Jackson received the cordial and unanimous support of his party. This was no more than due to him on account of his gallant struggle and unflinching devotion to American principles. We only wish that it had been in the power of his fellow Americans to place him in the position which his talents and popularity so justly merit.

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The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* speaks of Capt. James S. Jackson, J. M. S. McCorkle, and other gentlemen whom the American members of the House of Representatives supported for the several offices, as "defeated aspirants" for office. It is due to say that they were not "candidates," as that term is understood here, but were nominated and supported by the American members without any solicitation on their part. Their party voted for them, but they were hardly aspirants for offices to which circumstances rendered it impossible for them to be elected. The acknowledgement of esteem and confidence showed to these gentlemen by the American members of the House was richly deserved, and, we have no doubt, will be fully appreciated by them.

"Arm! Go forth naked to the fight!"

We hope that, in the name of decency, Old Buck will not heed the advice of his admirer.

For the Commonwealth—
MR. EDITOR: At the request of a friend I have written out a few hints on the proper manner of producing a durable peach orchard.

The most earnest cultivators of peaches have for years been contending with almost insuperable difficulty attending the cultivation of this most agreeable and healthful fruit. It would not be a small benefit to the country if a philosophical method could be suggested by which peach orchards could be produced, having the long continued vigor and productiveness of the first peach trees planted in the Ohio valley.

It is the fact that the first peach trees planted along the fence rows that surrounded the first cabins erected in Kentucky, continued in health and fruitfulness—and that, too, without any extra particular care—for twenty, thirty, or even forty years. It is also a fact that these early plantations of peach trees grew from the seeds, and remained where they were planted, growing undisturbed by cultivation, or pruning. As the country was opened and the condition of the people improved, the importation of trees from the nurseries east of the mountains succeeded.

Then came the nursery men of the West competing with their eastern brethren to supply the demand for fruit trees. The orchardists now bought their peach, apple, pear and other fruit trees, of the professional nursery man. About this time the complaint began to be made that the peach tree had lost its original vigor and longevity and a variety of diseases, heretofore unknown, have appeared destroying the hopes of the peach grower. The cause of these blighting influences, being earnestly sought for in all directions but the right one, is not discovered and remedies innumerable have been offered, but no real relief has been obtained.

The real difficulty consists in the injury the peach tree suffers by the loss of the top root in all cases when the trees have been *nursery* cultivated and transported to the orchard; for this injury there is no remedy. To have a healthy peach orchard the seeds should be planted where the trees are intended to remain. An eligible site having been selected for the intended plantation, the ground should be broken up in the fall or winter and the seeds should be planted in hills twenty feet apart, each way. The rows should be straight and the places of the hills marked with the same care that would be bestowed on the planting of an equal number of trees. When the land is properly prepared, four seeds should be planted in the places marked for the trees to stand. A crop of potatoes or corn may be cultivated with the young trees the succeeding summer, leaving sufficient space around them, so that they may not be injured by the shade of the growing crop. By September the young peach trees will be of sufficient size for budding, and they should be budded or grafted with such fruit as is desired, and treated in the same manner as if budded in the nursery row. In budding the buds should be placed upon the side of the tree, facing towards the center of the hill. If four plants succeed the orchard will appear to consist of trees without boughs: the branches starting at the surface, each plant forming one branch. The loss of one of these branches will be restored at once by the vigor of the root which will throw up in one season a new tree, which may be grafted from one of the branches of the old head, which is always at hand and the orchard is thus kept up for an indefinite period.

In a suitable soil the top root of the peach tree will strike deep, and the complaints that peach orchards are winter killed will be unheard. The peach tree undisturbed where the seeds were planted will have all the organs provided by nature, and will reach the maximum age of the species. Transplanted peach trees are vitally injured by the removal and are of necessity short lived.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—
Reports of Counties Wanted.

Interestings Reports from many counties in Kentucky have been received, descriptive of the soil, minerals, water and steam power, crops, stock, timber, and mechanical products, &c., &c. These will be embodied in the volume of the State Agricultural Society, which is almost ready for the press. It is to be regretted that from many counties there has been no response to the request for these Reports, and it will afford me pleasure to give any assistance in supplying those which are wanting.

ROBERT W. SCOTT,
Cor. Secy. Ky. S. A. S.
Agricultural Rooms over Executive Office.
FRANKFORT, Dec. 8th, 1857.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857.

The Court of Appeals met. Present, WHEAT,

Chief Justice, and STITES and DUVAL, Judges:

ORDERS.

Com'th v Northcutt, et al, Marion;
Same v Prewett, et al, Marion;
Same v Jack, et al, Marion;
Same v Evansburg, et al, Marion;
Same v Braggs, et al, Marion;
Same v Edmunds, Graves;
Same v Treadaway, Clay;
Same v Harris, (2 cases), Pulaski;
Same v Mitchel, Boyle;
Same v Crump, et al, Edmonson;
Martson v Com'th, Campbell;
Kitty (of color) v Same, Bracken;
Jones v Same, Barren;
Howe v Macklin, Franklin;
Williams v Monroe, Lou. Chy.;
Same v Kincaid & Barr, Lou. Chy.;
Dodd v Central Bank, Garrard;
Pinell v Grooms, Fayette—were argued.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857.

Judge SIMPSON appeared to-day and took his seat.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Com'th v Northcutt, et al, Marion;
Same v Prewett, et al, Marion;
Same v Jack, et al, Marion;
Same v Evansburg, Marion;
Same v Harris, (2 cases), Pulaski;
Same v Talbot, Boyle;
Same v Whetzer, Boyle;
Same v Crump, Edmonson;

Same v Grooms, Fayette—were argued.

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857—d3.

APPLY AT THE STORE OF MR. BARSTOW, OPPOSITE THE CAPITOL FOR CASH.

THOS. J. CHESNUTT.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to obtain "Copying."

He has been engaged during the past seven years in copying for the Clerks of the General Assembly of this State, Kentucky.

APPLY AT THE STORE OF MR. BARSTOW, OPPOSITE THE CAPITOL FOR CASH.

THOS. J. CHESNUTT.

NOTICE.

WE desire to rent the property lately occupied

by JAMES R. PAGE, deceased, on the Cemetery Hill. The house contains eleven

rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of

Nov. 20, 1857—tf.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

ORDERS.

Caulfield v Bullock, Fayette;

Girdler v Goodwin, Fayette;

Buckner v Sayre, Fayette;

Northern Bank v Farmers' Bank Fayette—

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